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【氏名又は名称】三洋電機株式会社

【住所又は居所】大阪府守口市京阪本通2丁目5番5号

(72)【発明者】

【氏名】町田 豊治

【住所又は居所】大阪府守口市京阪本通2丁目5番5号 三洋電機株式会社内

(72)【発明者】

【氏名】原 滿紀

【住所又は居所】大阪府守口市京阪本通2丁目5番5号 三洋電機株式会社内

(72)【発明者】

【氏名】森脇 和郎

【住所又は居所】大阪府守口市京阪本通2丁目5番5号 三洋電機株式会社内

(72)【発明者】

【氏名】 辻奥 啓一

【住所又は居所】大阪府守口市京阪本通2丁目5番5号 三洋電機株式会社内

(72)【発明者】

【氏名】雨堤 微

【住所又は居所】大阪府守口市京阪本通2丁目5番5号 三洋電機株式会社内

(72) 【発明者】

【氏名】玉置 日義

【住所文は居所】大阪府守口市京阪本通2丁目5番5号 三洋電機株式会社内

(72) 【発明者】

【氏名】山内 康弘

【住所又は居所】大阪府守口市京阪本通2丁目5番5号 三洋電機株式会社内

(72)【発明者】

[Name] SANYO ELECTRIC CO. LTD. (DB 69-053-7303)

[Address] Osaka Prefecture Moriguchi City Keihan Hondori 2-5

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Machida Toyoji

[Address] Inside of Osaka Prefecture Moriguchi City Keihan Hondori 2-5-5 Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7303)

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Field Mitsunori

[Address] Inside of Osaka Prefecture Moriguchi City Keihan Hondori 2-5-5 Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7303)

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Moriwaki Kazuro

[Address] Inside of Osaka Prefecture Moriguchi City Keihan Hondori 2-5-5 Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7303)

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Tsuji inner part Keiichi

[Address] Inside of Osaka Prefecture Moriguchi City Keihan Hondori 2-5-5 Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7303)

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Rain Tsutsumi Tetsu

[Address] Inside of Osaka Prefecture Moriguchi City Keihan Hondori 2-5-5 Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7303)

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Tamaoki Hiyoshi

[Address] Inside of Osaka Prefecture Moriguchi City Keihan Hondori 2-5-5 Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7303)

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Yamauchi Yasuhiro

[Address] Inside of Osaka Prefecture Moriguchi City Keihan Hondori 2-5-5 Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7303)

(72) [Inventor]

【氏名】生川 訓

【住所又は居所】大阪府守口市京阪本通2丁目5番5号 三洋電機株式会社内

(74) 【代理人】

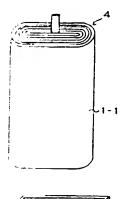
【弁理士】

(57) 【 要約】

【課題】 非水電解液二次電池の耐食性を改善して軽量化を図る。

【解決手段】 非水電解液二次電池は、電池電圧を3.5 V以上5.0 V以下とと、電極体と、非水電解液と、外装缶とを構える、電極体は、負極と、セパレータとを構える。そらに、本発明の非水電解液二次電池は、外装缶材料をアルミニウムとする。







【特許は火の前囲】

【請求項:】 正極と、負極と、セパレータとからなる 電極は上、非常異解液と、外装缶とから構成される電池 軍正の 3-37以上 5-0 V 以下の非水電解液二次電池 において、外気缶材料をアルミニウムとすることを特徴 [Name] Narukawa, Satoshi

[Address] Inside of Osaka Prefecture Moriguchi City Keihan Hondori 2-5-5 Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-7303)

(74) [Attorney(s) Representing All Applicants]

[Patent Attorney]

(57) [Abstract]

[Problem] Improving corrosion resistance of nonaqueous elect rolyte solution secondary battery, it assures weight reduction.

[Means of Solution] Nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondar y battery, battery voltage 3.5 V or greater 5.0 V or less, has with electrode body and nonaqueous electrolyte solution andthe outside can. electrode body, has with negative electrode and separator. Furthermore, nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of this invention designates outside can material as aluminum.

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Battery voltage which is formed from electrode body and nonaqueous electrolyte solution and outside can which consist of positive electrode and negative electrode and separator nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery

とする非水電解液二次電池。

【請求項2】 前記正極の活物質はリチウム含有化合物であり、前記負極はリチウムイオンを吸蔵、放出できる 炭素質材料であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の非水 電解液二次電池。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、渦巻電極体を備えた高 出力型の非水電解液二次電池に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、非水電解液電池は、高電圧で優れた特性を有し、この特性が生かされて多用途に使用されている。

【0003】ところで、この種電池の正極缶材料としては、ステンレスが一般的に用いられているが、特に3.5 V以上の高電圧電池は、長期間保存すると、正極缶の一部に腐食孔があいて液漏れする問題点等がある。この正極缶が腐食するのは、正極缶材料に用いられているステンレス中の鉄成分が鉄イオンとなって、溶解するからであり、この溶解反応が続くと、最終的には正極缶に腐食孔があいて電解液が漏出することになる。

【0004】そこで、正極缶の腐食を防止するために、 正極缶にアルミニウムを使用したリチウムー次電池が開 発されている。この場合、アルミニウムはステンレスに 比較して溶解電圧が高いので、正極缶の腐食を防止する ことができる。

【0005】しかしながら、二次電池の高出力を得るために電極面積を大きくした渦巻電極体を用いた非水電解液電池において、アルミニウム正極缶と渦巻電極体との接触により電流を取り出す場合、正極缶と渦巻電極体最外周の正極活物質との接触であるために、電気的接続が悪く、内部抵抗が増加して、電池特性に悪影響を生じるという問題点がある。そのため、正極より、別途タブリードを取り出し、これを正極缶と接続するといった複雑な構造が必要であった。

which designates that outside can material is designated as aluminum in nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of the 3.5 V or greater 5.0 V or less, as feature.

[Claim 2] Nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery which is stated in Claim 1 which designates that active substanceof aforementioned positive electrode is lithium containing compound, as for aforementionednegative electrode is carbonaceous material which intercalation and deintercalation it is possible lithium ion asfeature.

# [Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of Industrial Application] This invention is something reg arding nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of high output type which hasthe coil electrode body.

[0002]

[Prior Art] Until recently, nonaqueous electrolyte solution batt ery has characteristic which is superior in the high voltage, this characteristic is utilized and is used for multi application.

[0003] By way, stainless steel is used generally as positive electode can charge of this kindbattery,, but as for high voltage battery of especially 3.5 V or greater, when long term storageit does, corrosion hole opening in - section of positive electrode can, is a problem etc which liquid leak is done. Becausiron component in stainless steel which is used for positive electrode can charge becoming the iron ion, it melts fact that this positive electrode can corrodes, when this dissolution reaction continues, finally corrosion hole opening in positive electrode can, means that electrolyte solution leaks.

[0004] Then, in order to prevent corrosion of positive electro de can, lithium primary battery whichuses aluminum for positive electrode can is developed. In this case, because as for aluminum dissolving voltage is high bycomparison with stainles steel, corrosion of positive electrode can can be prevented.

[0005] But, when current is removed in nonaqueous electrolyte solution battery which uses coil electrode body whichenlarges electrode surface area in order to obtain high output of secondary battery, due tothe contact with aluminum positive electrode can and coil electrode body, there is a problem thatbecause it is a contact with positive electrode can and positive electrode active material of coil electrode body outermost perimeter, the electrical connection is bad, internal resistance increasing, causes adverse effect in battery property. Because of that, separate tab lead is removed from positive electrode, thecomplex structure that was necessary this is

#### [0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本願発明の目的は、上記のような問題点を解決し、高耐食性、軽量、簡単な電気接続構造であって、放電容量やサイクル特性の優れた非水電解液電池を提供するものである。

## [0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】本願発明の非水電解液二次電池は、電池電圧を3.5V以上5.0V以下とし、正極と、負極と、セパレータとからなる電極体と、非水電解液と、外装缶とを備える。さらに、本発明の非水電解液二次電池は、外装缶材料をアルミニウムとする。

# 【00038】本発明の請求項2の非水電解液二次電池は、正極の活物質をリチウム含有化合物とし、負極をリチウムイエンを吸蔵、放出できる炭素質材料とするリチウムイエンニ次温池である。

#### [ .. . . . ]

【5日】3月1日に使用される材料としては、白金、チタン、アルフェウム等が考えられるが、耐食性の面や工業的スプーと、自身及び材料コスト等)等を考慮すると、使用される料料が開制され、安価で導電性も良好なアルミニウム・ドラブあることが判る。

# 【・・・・】 デニで、本瀬発明は、充電状態の電圧が3 「・・・・」) V以下の非水電解液二次電池において 、まかしてごの全身を防止するために、正極缶材料をア ルミニウムとするものであり、高耐食性が得られる。

【ウェイン】また、比重の小さいアルミニウムを外装缶として用いうことにより、軽量化において、優れた効果を伴うことができる。例えば、正極缶として、ステンレスとアリニニウムを用いた場合の重量エネルギー密度の一比数でを表1に示す。

#### [0012]

connected with positive electrode can.

#### [0006]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] Object of invention of this application as description above solves problem, it is a high corrosion resistance, a light weight and a simple electrical connection construction, it is something which offers nonaqueous electrolyte solution batterywhere discharge capacity and cycle property are superior.

# [0007]

[Means to Solve the Problems] Nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of invention of this application designates battery voltage as 3.5 V or greater 5.0 V or less, has with theelectrode body and nonaqueous electrolyte solution and outside can which consist of positive electrode and the negative electrode and separator. Furthermore, nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of this invention designates outside can material as aluminum.

[0008] It is a lithium ion secondary battery which is made carbo naceous material where nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of Claim 2 of the this invention designates active substance of positive electrode as lithium containing compound, negative electrodethe intercalation and deintercalation is possible lithium ion.

## [0009]

[Work or Operations of the Invention] You can think platinu m, titanium and aluminum etc, as materialwhich is used for outside can, but when aspect and industrially scale (Such as resource and material cost) etcof corrosion resistance are considered, material which is used is regulated, theelectrical conductivity it understands with inexpensive that satisfactory aluminum is theoptimum.

[0010] Then, invention of this application voltage of charged state in order to prevent positive electrode can or other corrosion in nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of 3.5 V or greater 5.0 V or less, is something which designates positive electrode can charge as aluminum, high corrosion resistance is acquired.

[0011] In addition, effect which is superior aluminum where de nsity issmall as outside can by using, in weight reduction, can be acquired. As for example positive electrode can, one Comparative Example of weight energy density when stainless steel and aluminum areused is shown in Table 1.

#### [0012]

	重量エネルギー密度(Wh/kg)
アルミニウム	9 7
ステンレス	6 5

【0013】表1より、ステンレスと比較してアルミニウムでは、重量エネルギー密度は約50%増となる。

【0014】さらにまた、非水電解液電池等を使用機器等に組み込む時は限られた空間しかなく、その空間をより有効に使用するためには、電池の外観は円筒形ではなく角形で、特に矩形または長円形にする方が非常に有効である。

【0015】しかしながら、ここで矩形の外装缶に渦巻電極体を挿入するには、渦巻電極体は真円ではなく長円形状でなくてはならない。このとき、長円形状の渦巻電極体は、外装缶に挿入した後に真円に近い方へ戻ろうとするために(図6)、外装缶の短径及び長径に復元力が作用する。この復元力を利用して、外装缶と渦巻電極体との接触圧を高め、良好な電気的接続を維持することができる。

【0016】ここで、長円形状の渦巻電極の短径 a 及び 長径 b と外装缶開口部内周の短径 A 及び長径 B とが、( a / A) ≧(b / B)且つ、(A − a)≦(B − b)の ような関係にあれば、主として短径方向で渦巻電極間で の緊迫度及び外装缶と最外周芯体との接触集電効果の両 方が最適に確保することができる。

【0017】この理由は、長円形状渦巻電極体には真円に近い方向への復元力が働き、長円形状渦巻電極体の長径方向は縮む方向へ、短径方向は伸びる方向へ復元力が作用するために良好な緊迫及び接触が得られることと、短径方向のほうが渦巻電極体と外装缶とがフラットに近い部分で接触する面積が大きいことによるものである

[0013] With aluminum, as for weight energy density it become: approximately 50 %increase from Table 1, by comparison with stainless steel.

[0014] Furthermore when and, installing nonaqueous electrolyt e solution battery etc in used equipment etc, inorder more to use space more effectively without only spacewhich is limited, as for external appearance of battery it is not a cylindrical andwith square, one which is made especially rectangular or theoval is very effective.

[0015] But, coil electrode body is inserted in outside can of rect angular here, as for the coil electrode body it is not a true circle and it must be a elongated circle shape. This time, as for coil electrode body of elongated circle shape, after inserting in the outside can, (Figure 6), recovery force operates short diameter and long diameter of outside can inorder to try to return to one which is close to true circle. Making use of this recovery force, contact pressure of outside can and coil electrode body israised satisfactory electrical connection can be maintained.

[0016] If here, short diameter A and long diameter B of short d iameter a and long diameter b and theoutside can inner perimeter of opening of coil electrode of elongated circle shape are in relationship like (a/A) (b/B) and (A - a) (B - b), with short diameter direction it can guarantee the both of contact electrical collection effect of tension and outside can and outermost perimeter core between coil electrode in optimum mainly.

[0017] As for this reason, recovery force to direction which is c lose to true circle works in the elongated circle shape coil electrode body, as for long diameter direction of elongated circle shape coil electrode body to direction whichshrinks, shor diameter direction being something due to fact that thesurface area which contacts with portion whose satisfactory tension andthing and short diameter direction coil electrode body and outside can where contact isacquired is closer to flat in order recovery force to operate to the direction which extends is large is

[0018]

[0018]

【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例を図面に基づいて説明 する。

【0019】図1-aは本発明の非水電解液二次電池に内蔵される渦巻電極体の部分断面図、図1-bは渦巻電極体の斜視図である。

【0020】 [正極の作製] 活物質としてのコパルト酸リチウムと、導電剤としてのアセチレンブラック及び結 着剤としてのフッ素樹脂ディスパージョンをそれぞれ重量比で90:6:4の比率で混練して正極合剤1-2を得た。次いで、この正極合剤を芯体1-1としてのアルミニウム製のラス板に圧延して、これを250℃で2時間真空熱処理して正極1を作製した。尚、正極の最外周端部は正極合剤1-2を脱落させて、少なくとも芯体1-1を一部分属出させている。

【0021】【負極の作製】400メッシュパスのグラファイト将来と、結薦剤としてのブッ素樹脂ディスパージョンとだそれぞれ重量比で95:5の比率で混合して、負極合剤3-2を得た、次いで、この負極合剤を銅製の芯体3-1に正延して、これを250℃で2時間真空下で熱心理して負機3を作製した。

【のうこご】 、3株電極体の作製】上記正極1と、負極 3とをポリエキレン製数孔性薄膜のセパレータ2を介して移回し、3株高極体4を作製した。

【00223】 (2は、非水電解液電池の分解構成斜視図であり

[Working Example(s)] Below, Working Example of this invent ion based on the drawing is explained.

[0019] As for Figure 1 - a partial cross section of coil electrode body which is built in to nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary batteryof this invention, Figure 1 - b is oblique view of coil electrode body.

[0020] [Production of positive electrode] With respective weig ht ratio kneading fluororesin dispersion as acetylene black and theadhesive as lithium cobaltate and conductor as active substance with ratio of the90:6:4, it acquired positive electrode compound 1 - 2. Next, rolling doing in aluminum lath sheet with this positive electrode compound as core 1 - 1, the2 hours vacuum thermal processing doing this with 250 °C, it produced positive electrode 1. Furthermore flaking doing positive electrode compound 1 - 2, core 1 - 1 one partit exposes outermost perimeter end of positive electrode at least.

[0021] [Production of negative electrode] Fluororesin dispersion as graphite powder and adhesive of 400 mesh with respectiveweight ratio mixing with ratio of 95:5, it acquired negative electrode compound 3 - 2. Next, rolling doing this negative electrode compound in core 3 - 1 of copper, with the 250 °C thermal processing doing this under 2 hours vacuum, it produced negative electrode 3.

[0022] [Production of coil electrode body] Above-mentioned p ositive electrode 1 and negative electrode 3 through separator 2 of the polyethylene microporous thin film, winding, it produced coil electrode body 4.

[0023] Figure 2 is disassembly constitution oblique view of nor aqueous electrolyte solution battery.

[0024] Above-mentioned coil electrode body 4 is stored up in al uminum bottomed rectangular outside can 5. Next, ethylene carbonate and dimethyl carbonate with volume ratio mixing with ratio ofthe 1:1 as solvent, LiPF6 pouring liquid it did nonaqueous electrolyte solution whichmelted 1 mole/liter in mixed solvent as solute, it welded sealed body (unshown) whichprovides safety valve device in outside can opening, closed airtight and produced thenonaqueous electrolyte solution battery of volume approximately 10 cc.

[0025] When next, (a/A) >(b/B) and, being relationship of (A - a) <(B - b) the short diameter of outside can inner perimeter A and long diameter short diameter of B and the coil electrode body with a and long diameter as b, it shows in the Figure 3 wit battery as this invention battery A1. As for Figure 3 - a cross section of coil electrode body, as for Figure 3 - b cross section of the outside can, as for Figure 3 - c it is a cross section of this invention battery A1.

【0026】このような上記の関係にあるときは、渦巻電極体は図6に示すような復元力が渦巻電極体の短径方向にかかるために、外装缶短径方向において、外装缶短径方向と渦巻電極体短径方向との良好な緊迫度が得られる。

【0027】また、(a/A) = (b/B) 且つ、(A-a) = (B-b) のような関係のときの電池を、本発明の実施例の電池A2とし、図4に示す。図4-aは渦巻電極体の断面図、図4-bは外装缶の断面図、図4-cは本発明の実施例の電池A2の断面図である。

【0028】本発明の実施例の電池A2は、外装缶内周の短径と渦巻電極体の短径、外装缶内周の長径と渦巻電極体の長径とがそれぞれ等しいときである。この場合は、外装缶内周の短径及び長径に渦巻電極体の短径及び長径がそれぞれに接している状態になる。

【0029】次に、(a / A)く(b / B)且つ、(A - a)>(B - b)のような関係のときの状態の電池を比較電池Xとして図5に示す。図5 - a は渦巻電極体の断面図、図5 - c は比較電池Xの断面図である。

【0030】この場合、渦巻電極体の短径方向の寸法が 外装缶内周の短径方向の寸法よりも小さいために、短径 方向では接触しない状態になる。これでは、長径方向で しか緊迫度が得られないために電池特性に悪影響を及ぼ す。

【 0 0 3 1 】 [実験 1] 次に、本発明の実施例の電池 A 1 及び A 2 と、比較電池 X のそれぞれ 1 0 個の初期内部抵抗とショート電流とを測定し、それらの平均値を表 2 に示した。

[0032]

[0026] When to relationship of this kind of description above being, asfor coil electrode body, because kind of recovery force which is shown in Figure 6depends on short diameter direction of coil electrode body, satisfactory tension of outside can short diameter direction and coil electrode body short diameter direction is acquired in outside can short diameter direction.

[0027] In addition, it designates battery when relationship like (a/A)=(b/B) and (A - a) =(B - b), as battery A2 of Working Example of this invention, showsin Figure 4. As for Figure 4 a cross section of coil electrode body, as for Figure 4 - b cross section of the outside can, as for Figure 4 - c it is a cross section of battery A2 of Working Example ofthe this invention.

[0028] Battery A2 of Working Example of this invention is, w hen short diameter of outside can inner perimeterand short diameter of coil electrode body, are equal to long diameter of outside can inner perimeter andthe long diameter of coil electrode body respectively. In this case, it becomes state where short diameter and long diameter of the coil electrode body are touching respectively in short diameter and long diameter of the outside can inner perimeter.

[0029] Next, it shows in Figure 5 with battery of state when the relationship like (a/A) < (b/B) and (A - a) > (B - b) as comparison battery X. As for Figure 5 - a cross section of coil electrode body, as for Figure 5 - b cross section of the outside can, as for Figure 5 - c it is a cross section of comparison battery X.

[0030] In this case, dimension of short diameter direction of co il electrode body because it issmall in comparison with dimension of short diameter direction of outside can inner perimeter, with short diameter direction it becomes state which does not contact. Now, adverse effect is caused to battery property because tension is acquired with only long diameter direction.

[0031] [Experiment 1] Next, it measured with battery A1 and A2 of Working Example of the this invention, and respective 10 of comparison battery X initial stage internal resistance and short currentshowed those mean value in Table 2.

[0032]

	初期内部抵抗 (mΩ)	ショート電流 (A)
a ≥ b A B (本発明環池A1. A2)	280	3 5
a b < - A B (比認到地X)	360	2 0

【0033】このように本発明の実施例の電池A1及びA2では、渦巻電極体の緊迫度が高くなることで、外装缶と渦巻電極体との接触強度も増加し、さらに、電極間距離も小さくなり、初期内部抵抗も小さくなり電池特性が向上する。

【0034】〔天験2〕図7及び図8に、本発明の実施例の電出A1及びA2と比較電池Xとの電池特性の比較を示す。

【0035】 37は、本発明の実施例の電池A1、A2及びに発展のXの放電特性を示した図であり、測定条件は、200mAの電流で電池電圧が4、2Vに達するまで発展してまた。200mAの電流で電池電圧が2、7Vにメアンデアを通じた曲線を示したものである。

【 ) ・・・】 ミアより、本発明の実施例の電池A1及びA2のカイン 比較温池×よりも放電容量が大きいことがませる

【 D 3 3 3 】 3 8 より、本発明の実施例の電池 A 1 及び A 2 は、出口 最 1 X と比べて、サイクル特性が向上していることでする。

#### [0 :3 1]

【会部のたま】本急明の非水電解液二次電池は、正極と、集中にセペレータとからなる電極体と、非水電解液と、外装部にから構成される電池電圧が3.5 V以上5.0 V以下の片水流解液電池において、外装缶材料をアル

[0033] This way with battery A1 and A2 of Working Example of this invention, bythe fact that tension of coil electrode body becomes high, also contactstrength of outside can and coil electrode body increases, furthermore, also the electrode spacing is small either, initial stage internal resistance to be small or battery property improves.

[0034] [Experiment 2] In Figure 7 and Figure 8, comparison of battery property of battery A1 and A2 and the comparison battery X of Working Example of this invention is shown.

[0035] Figure 7 battery A1 of Working Example of this invent ion, is figure whichshows discharge property of A2 and comparison battery X. measurement condition, until battery voltage reaches to 4.2V with current of 200 mA, after charging, until battery voltage reaches to 2.7V with current of 200 mA, issomething which shows curve which discharges.

[0036] From Figure 7, battery A1 of Working Example of this invention and A2, the discharge capacity being large in comparison with comparison battery X you understand.

[0037] In addition. Figure 8 is figure which shows cycle prope ty, measurement conditionuntil battery voltage reaches to 4.2V with current of 200 mA, after charging, until battery voltage reaches to 2.7V with current of the 200 mA, is something which repeats cycle that discharges.

[0038] From Figure 8, as for battery A1 and A2 of Working E xample of the this invention, it understands that cycle property has improved in comparison withthe comparison battery X.

#### [0039]

[Effects of the Invention] Because nonaqueous electrolyte solut ion secondary battery of this invention battery voltage which is formed from theelectrode body and nonaqueous electrolyte solution and outside can which consist of positive electrode

ミニウムとするので、充電状態における高電圧に対する 耐食性が向上し、かつ、電池自身の軽量化を計ることが できる。

and the negative electrode and separator designates outside can material as aluminum in nonaqueous electrolyte solution battery ofthe 3.5 V or greater 5.0 V or less, corrosion resistance for high voltage in charged state improves, at sametime, can measure weight reduction of battery itself.

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】 本発明電池の渦巻電極体の構成図である。
- 【図2】 本発明電池の分解構成図である。
- 【図3】 a 本発明の実施例の電池A1の渦巻電極体 断面図である。
- b 外装缶の断面図である。
- c 本発明電池A1の断面図である。
- 【図4】 a 本発明電池A2の渦巻電極体断面図である。
- b 外装缶の断面図である。
- c 本発明電池A2の断面図である。
- 【図5】 a 比較電池Xの渦巻電極体断面図である。
- b 外装缶の断面図である。
- c 比較電池Xの断面図である。
- 【図6】 渦巻電極体の復元力の説明図である。
- 【図7】 放電特性を示す図である。
- 【図8】 サイクル特性を示す図である。

## 【符号の説明】

- 1・・・・・正極
- 1-1・・・正極芯体
- 1-2・・・正極活物質
- 2・・・・・・セパレータ
- 3・・・・・負極

[Brief Explanation of the Drawing(s)]

[Figure 1] It is a configuration diagram of coil electrode body ( f this invention battery.

[Figure 2] It is a disassembly configuration diagram of this invitation battery.

[Figure 3] It is a coil electrode body cross section of battery A 1 of Working Example of a this invention.

It is a cross section of b outside can.

It is a cross section of c this invention battery A1.

[Figure 4] It is a coil electrode body cross section of a this invention battery A2.

It is a cross section of b outside can.

It is a cross section of c this invention battery A2.

[Figure 5] It is a coil electrode body cross section of a compa ison battery X.

It is a cross section of b outside can.

It is a cross section of c comparison battery X.

[Figure 6] It is a explanatory diagram of recovery force of coil electrode body.

[Figure 7] It is a figure which shows discharge property.

[Figure 8] It is a figure which shows cycle property.

[Explanation of Reference Signs in Drawings]

1 \* \* \* \* \* positive electrode

1 - 1 \* \* \* \* positive electrode core

1 - 2 \* \* \* \* positive electrode active material

2 \* \* \* \* \* \* separator

3 \* \* \* \* \* negative electrode

3-1・・・・負極芯体

3-2・・・・負極活物質

4・・・・・・渦巻電極体

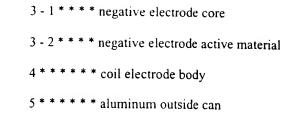
5・・・・・アルミニウム外装缶

A1・・・・本発明電池

A2・・・・本発明電池

X・・・・・比較電池

【図1】

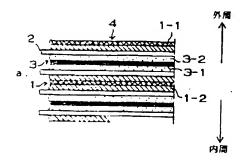


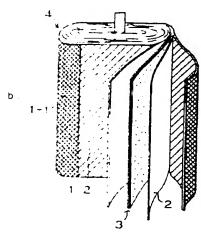
Al \* \* \* \* \* this invention battery

A2 \* \* \* \* \* this invention battery

X \* \* \* \* \* comparison battery

[Figure 1]

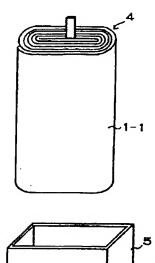




【図2】

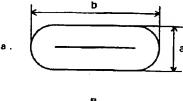
[Figure 2]



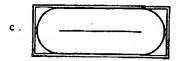


[図3]

[Figure 3]

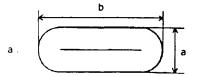


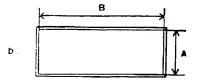




[図4]

[Figure 4]

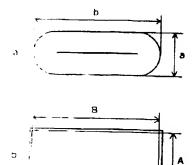






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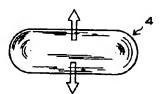
[Figure 5]

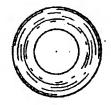




[図6]

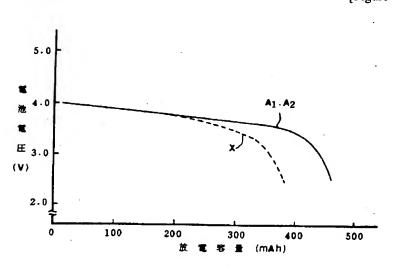
[Figure 6]





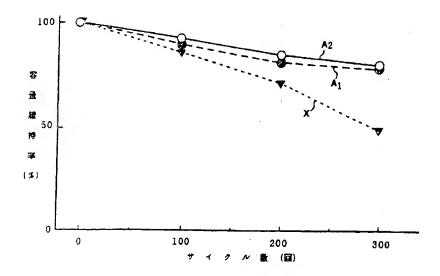
【図7】

[Figure 7]





[Figure 8]



(手经铺正要)

【提出日】 三成り年5月9日

【手続補正1】

【補正対象問題名】申培書

【補正に食の言の】治穴

【補正方法】で並

【補正的母】

【書類名】

. 🖳 🖺

【発明のスチ】 ミア道報後二次電池

【特許請求の町用】

【請求論1】 正原に、負種と、セパレータとからなる電種体と、月で品質時と、外装缶とから構成される電池電圧が3 5 v 以上5 0 V 以下の非水電解液二次電池において、外に生料が表アルミニウムとすることを特徴とする非水血解は二次温池。

【請求項2】 前記正極の活物質はリチウム含有化合物であり、前記負極はリチウムイオンを吸蔵、放出できる炭素質材料であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の非水

< filing amendment >

[Submission Date] 1997 May 9 day

[Amendment 1]

[Section of Amendment] Specification

[Amendment Item] Full text

[Amendment Method] Modification

[Content of Amendment]

[Document name] Specification

[Title of invention] Nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondar y battery

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Battery voltage which is formed from electrode body and nonaqueous electrolyte solution and outside can which consist of positive electrode and negative electrode and separator nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery which designates that outside can material is designated as aluminum in nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of the 3.5 V or greater 5.0 V or less, as feature.

[Claim 2] Nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery which is stated in Claim 1 which designates that active substanceof aforementioned positive electrode is lithium

ISTA's Paterractin), Version 1.5 (There may be errors in the above translation. ISTA cannot be held liable for any detriment from its use. WWW: http://www.intlscience.com Tel:800-430-5727)

電解液二次電池。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、渦巻電極体を備えた高 出力型の非水電解液二次電池に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、非水電解液電池は、高電圧で優れた特性を有し、この特性が生かされて多用途に使用されている。

【0003】ところで、この種電池の外装缶材料として、ステンレスが一般的に用いられる。ただ、ステンレス製の外装缶を正極とする非水電解液二次電池は、電池電圧が3.5 V以上の高電圧になると、長期間保存したときに、外装缶に腐食孔があいて液漏れする問題点等がある。外装缶が腐食するのは、正極外装缶に用いられているステンレス中の鉄成分が鉄イオンとなって、溶解するからである。外装缶の溶解反応が続くと、最終的には正極として使用される外装缶に腐食孔があいて電解液が漏出することになる。

【0004】そこで、正極に使用される外装缶の腐食を防止するために、外装缶をアルミニウム製とするリチウムー次電池が開発されている。溶解電圧の高いアルミニウムによって、外装缶の腐食を防止するためである。ただ、リチウムー次電池は、正極材料によって、電池を動するが、充電して繰り返し使用される電池であったとえば、時計や電池であって正極材料に( $CF_x$ ) $_n$ や $MnO_2$ を使用するリチウムー次電池の動作電圧は、 $2.6\sim2.8$  V、種々の電子機器に使用される電池で正極材料に  $0.8i_2$ Pb $_2$ O $_5$ 、 $0.8i_2$ Pb $_2$ O $_5$   $0.8i_2$ Pb $_3$ Pb $_4$ Pb $_5$ 

【0005】リチウムー次電池は、リチウムイオン二次 電池に比較して電池電圧が低いので、外装缶をステンレ スからアルミニウムに変更して、正極外装缶の溶解によ containing compound, as for aforementionednegative electrode is carbonaceous material which intercalation and deintercalation it is possible lithium ion asfeature.

[Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of Industrial Application] This invention is something reg arding nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of high output type which hasthe coil electrode body.

[0002]

[Prior Art] Until recently, nonaqueous electrolyte solution batt ery has characteristic which is superior in the high voltage, this characteristic is utilized and is used for multi application.

[0003] By way, it can use stainless steel generally as outside ca material of this kindbattery. Simply, as for nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery which designates outside can of stainless steel asthe positive electrode, when battery voltage becomes high voltage of 3.5 V or greater, when the long term storage doing, corrosion hole opening in outside can, is a problem etcwhich liquid leak is done. Because iron component in stainless steel which is used for positive electrode outside can becoming the iron ion, it melts fact that outside can corrodes. When dissolution reaction of outside can continues, finally corrosion holeopening in outside can which is used as positive electrode means that electrolyte solutionleaks.

[0004] Then, in order to prevent corrosion of outside can whic h is used forthe positive electrode, lithium primary battery which designates outside can as aluminum isdeveloped. Is in order to prevent corrosion of outside can, with aluminumwhere dissolving voltage is high. Simply, as for lithium primary battery, battery voltage as for some fluctuates withthe anode material,, but charging, battery voltage is low in comparison with thesecondary battery which repetitive use is done. Being a battery which is used for for example clock and electric calculator, in anode materialas for (CFx) n and uses MnO2 operating voltage of lithium primary battery which, As for operating voltage of lithium primary battery which uses CuO, Bi 2 Pb 2O5 and the Fe S2 for anode material with battery which is used for 2.6 to 2.8V and the various electronic equipment, as for operating voltage of lithium primary battery which uses V2O5, Ag 2 Cr O4, the SO2 and Cu S for anode material which is used for militarywhere 1.5 to 1.6V and operating voltage are high it is a 1.8 to 3.5V.

[0005] Because lithium primary battery, battery voltage is low by comparison with lithium ion secondary battery, the outside can from stainless steel modifying in aluminum, it is thought

る腐食を防止できると考えられている。ただ、リチウムイオン二次電池は、リチウム一次電池よりもさらに電池電圧が高く、とくに、二次電池は充電するときに、電池電圧が4.1~4.2 Vと相当に高くなるので、外装缶を正極として使用した場合腐食を防止することができないと考えられていた。

【0006】正極として使用された外装缶の腐食による液漏れは、外装缶を負極とすることで解決できる。外装缶を負極とすることで解決できる。外装缶を負極とする非水電解液二次電池は、外装缶を表テンレス製として腐食を防止できる。ただ、この構造の非水電解液二次電池は、正極に接続して電流を外部に取り出する必要がある。 ボーステンレスを使用する必要がある。 アルミニウム会の端子材料にステンレスを使用するのが自由する必要がある。 アルミニウム製の端子材料に、正極の芯材にアルミニウムを使用しているのが記して、関語のが耐力をで、関語のが高くなる。とくに、角形小形の非水電解液二次電池は、「海子部品が小さいので、アルミニウム製品の少質が悪くなる。とくに、角形小形の非水電解液二次電池は、「海子部品が小さいので、アルミニウム製品の少質が無くなる。とくに、角形小形の非水電解液二次電池は、「海子部品が小さいので、アルミニウム製品の少質が高いで、アルミニウム製品の少質が高いで、アルミニウム製品の少質が表に接続するのが難しく、電池の歩電を低下させる

[0008]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本願発明の目的は、上 記のような問題点を解決し、高耐食性と、軽量化と、優 that it canprevent corrosion with melting positive electrode outside can. Simply, as for lithium ion secondary battery, furthermore battery voltage to be high incomparison with lithium primary battery, because especially, as for secondary battery whencharging, battery voltage becomes high in 4.1 to 4 2V and suitable, when the outside can you use as positive electrode, it was thought that it is not possible toprevent corrosion.

[0006] As positive electrode it can solve liquid leak due to corrc sion of outside canwhich is used, by fact that outside can is designated as negative electrode. nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery which designates outside can as negative electrode can prevent corrosion with outside can as stainless steel. Simply, nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of this structure, connecting to positive electrode, in terminal material which removes current to outside, has necessity to use the aluminum and aluminum alloy. When stainless steel is used for terminal material, because iron is melted. Because aluminum terminal material has used aluminu for core of positive electrode, itbecomes welding aluminum an being difficult to connect securely, theyield of product becomes bad. Especially, because as for nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of square small shape, terminal item issmall, it is difficult, yield of battery decreases to connectthe aluminum terminal material securely.

[0007] Furthermore, nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondar y battery possessing heat resistance which is superior isimportant. heat resistance, charging nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery when and, is characteristic which isimportant to both use state which discharge. When charging, when battery temperature it becomes high in comparison with theset value, protective circuit working, charge is stopped. Because of this, charging time becomes long. In addition, whil charging for battery temperature to become high in fault, the battery performance it becomes cause which decreases. While discharging not to be only a battery, equipment which mounts the battery temperature rises. for example nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery liking, as for laptop computer which is used for power supply, the CPU being done acceleration, generated heat quantity has become largesuddenly Because of this, heat release from battery becomes difficult. Because of this, nonaqueous electrolyte solution battery, especially charging, nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery which you use how doing heat which occurs with batter interior, whether heat releaseit does effectively, quite is important.

[8000]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] It is something which offers nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery where

れた耐熱性とを実現する非水電解液二次電池を提供する ものである。

[0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】本願発明の非水電解液二次電池は、電池電圧を3.5 V以上5.0 V以下とし、正極と、負極と、セパレータとからなる電極体と、非水電解液と、外装缶とを備える。さらに、本発明の非水電解液二次電池は、外装缶材料をアルミニウムとする。

【0010】本発明の請求項2の非水電解液二次電池は、正極の活物質をリチウム含有化合物とし、負極をリチウムイオンを吸蔵、放出できる炭素質材料とするリチウムイオン二次電池である。

# [0011]

【作用】外装缶に使用される材料としては、白金、チタン、アルミニウム等が考えられるが、耐食性の面や工業的スケール(資源及び材料コスト等)等を考慮すると、使用される材料が規制され、安価で導電性も良好なアルミニウムが最適であることが判る。

【0012】そこで、本願発明は、充電状態の電圧が3 5 V以上5.0 V以下の非水電解液二次電池において、正極缶などの腐食を防止するために、正極缶材料をアルミニウムとするものであり、高耐食性が得られる。

【0013】また、比重の小さいアルミニウムを外装缶として用いることにより、軽量化において、優れた効果を得ることができる。例えば、正極缶として、ステンレスとアルミニウムを用いた場合の重量エネルギー密度の一比較例を表1に示す。

[0014]

object of invention of this application asdescription above solves problem, actualizes with high corrosion resistance and the weight reduction and heat resistance which is superior.

[0009]

[Means to Solve the Problems] Nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of invention of this application designates battery voltage as 3.5 V or greater 5.0 V or less, has with theelectrode body and nonaqueous electrolyte solution and outside can which consist of positive electrode and the negative electrode and separator. Furthermore, nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of this invention designates outside can material as aluminum.

[0010] It is a lithium ion secondary battery which is made carbo naceous material where nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of Claim 2 of the this invention designates active substance of positive electrode as lithium containing compound, negative electrodethe intercalation and deintercalation is possible lithium ion.

[0011]

[Work or Operations of the Invention] You can think platinu m, titanium and aluminum etc, as materialwhich is used for outside can, but when aspect and industrially scale (Such as resource and material cost) etcof corrosion resistance are considered, material which is used is regulated, theelectrical conductivity it understands with inexpensive that satisfactory aluminum is theoptimum.

[0012] Then, invention of this application voltage of charged state in order to prevent positive electrode can or other corrosion in nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of 3.5 V or greater 5.0 V or less, is something which designates positive electrode can charge as aluminum, high corrosion resistance is acquired.

[0013] In addition, effect which is superior aluminum where de nsity issmall as outside can by using, in weight reduction, can be acquired. As for example positive electrode can, one Comparative Example of weight energy density when stainless steel and aluminum areused is shown in Table 1.

[0014]

	重量エネルギー密度(Wh/kg)	
アルミニウム	9 7	
ステンレス	6 5	

【 0 0 1 5 】 表 1 より、ステンレスと比較してアルミニウムでは、重量エネルギー密度は約5 0 %増となる。

【0016】さらにまた、非水電解液電池等を使用機器等に組み込む時は限られた空間しかなく、その空間をより有効に使用するためには、電池の外観は円筒形ではなく角形で、特に矩形または長円形にする方が非常に有効である。

【0017】しかしながら、ここで矩形の外装缶に渦巻電極体を挿入するには、渦巻電極体は真円ではなく長円形状でなくてはならない。このとき、長円形状の渦巻電極体は、外表缶に挿入した後に真円に近い方へ戻ろうとするために「図6〜、外装缶の短径及び長径に復元力が作用する。この優元力を利用して、外装缶と渦巻電極体との接触上を図り、良好な電気的接続を維持することができる。

【 ○ ○ ) う】 ここで、長円形状の渦巻電極の短径 a 及び 長径 b と べきも間ロ部内側の短径 A 及び長径 B とが、( a 、 A 、 」 。 B 、且つ、(A 一 a)≦(B ー b)の ように関係にあれば、主として短径方向で渦巻電極間で の透過ませいべく缶と最外間芯体との接触集電効果の両 方が最適にほぼすらことができる。

【0019】この理由は、長円形状渦巻電極体には真円に近い方でへの構元力が働き、長円形状渦巻電極体の長径方向は特別方でへ、短径方向は伸びる方向へ復元力が作用するために良好な疑迫及び接触が得られることと、短径方でのほうの渦巻電極体と外装缶とがフラットに近い部分では触する面積が大きいことによるものである。

[0020]

[0015] With aluminum, as for weight energy density it becomes approximately 50 %increase from Table 1, by comparison with stainless steel.

[0016] Furthermore when and, installing nonaqueous electrolyt e solution battery etc in used equipment etc, inorder more to use space more effectively without only spacewhich is limited, as for external appearance of battery it is not a cylindrical andwith square, one which is made especially rectangular or theoval is very effective.

[0017] But, coil electrode body is inserted in outside can of rect angular here, as for the coil electrode body it is not a true circle and it must be a elongated circle shape. This time, as for coil electrode body of elongated circle shape, after inserting in the outside can, (Figure 6), recovery force operates short diameter and long diameter of outside can inorder to try to return to one which is close to true circle. Making use of this recovery force, contact pressure of outside can and coil electrode body israised satisfactory electrical connection can be maintained.

[0018] If here, short diameter A and long diameter B of short d iameter a and long diameter b and theoutside can inner perimeter of opening of coil electrode of elongated circle shape are in relationship like (a/A) (b/B) and (A - a) (B - b), with short diameter direction it can guarantee the both of contact electrical collection effect of tension and outside can and outermost perimeter core between coil electrode in optimum mainly.

[0019] As for this reason, recovery force to direction which is c lose to true circle works in the elongated circle shape coil electrode body, as for long diameter direction of elongated circle shape coil electrode body to direction whichshrinks, shor diameter direction being something due to fact that thesurface area which contacts with portion whose satisfactory tension andthing and short diameter direction coil electrode body and outside can where contact isacquired is closer to flat in order recovery force to operate to the direction which extends is large is

【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例を図面に基づいて説明 する。

【〇〇21】図1一8は本発明の非水電解液二次電池に 内蔵される渦巻電極体の部分断面図、図1一bは渦巻電 極体の斜視図である。

【0022】 [正極の作製] 活物質としてのコバルト酸リチウムと、導電剤としてのアセチレンブラック及び結着剤としてのフッ素樹脂ディスパージョンをそれぞれ重量比で90:6:4の比率で混練して正極合剤1-2を得た。次いで、この正極合剤を芯体1-1としてのアルミニウム製のラス板に圧延して、これを250℃で2時間真空熱処理して正極1を作製した。尚、正極の最外間端部は正極合剤1-2を脱落させて、少なくとも芯体1-1を一部分露出させている。

【0023】 [負極の作製] 400メッシュパスのグラファイト粉末と、結着剤としてのフッ素樹脂ディスパージョンとをそれぞれ重量比で95:5の比率で混合して、負極合剤3-2を得た。次いで、この負極合剤を銅製の芯体3-1に圧延して、これを250℃で2時間真空下で熱処理して負極3を作製した。

【0024】 [渦巻電極体の作製] 上記正極1と、負極3とをポリエチレン製微孔性薄膜のセパレータ2を介して巻回し、渦巻電極体4を作製した。

【0025】図2は、非水電解液電池の分解構成斜視図である。

【0026】上記渦巻電極体4をアルミニウム製有底矩形外装缶5中に収納する。次いで、溶媒として、エチレンカーボネートと、ジメチルカーボネートとを体積比で1:1の比率で混合して、溶質として、LiPF6を1モル/リットルを混合溶媒に溶かした非水電解液を注液し、外装缶開口部に安全弁装置を設けた封口体(図示しない)を溶接し、密閉して容積約10ccの非水電解液電池を作製した。

【0027】次に、外装缶内周の短径をA、長径をB、渦巻電極体の短径をa、長径をbとして、(a/A)>(b/B)且つ、(A-a)<(B-b)の関係があるときの電池を本発明電池A1として図3に示す。図3-aは渦巻電極体の断面図、図3-bは外装缶の断面図、図3-cは本発明電池A1の断面図である。

[Working Example(s)] Below, Working Example of this invent ion based on the drawing is explained.

[0021] As for Figure 1 - a partial cross section of coil electrode body which is built in to nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary batteryof this invention, Figure 1 - b is oblique view of coil electrode body.

[0022] [Production of positive electrode] With respective weig ht ratio kneading fluororesin dispersion as acetylene black and theadhesive as lithium cobaltate and conductor as active substance with ratio of the90:6:4, it acquired positive electrode compound 1 - 2. Next, rolling doing in aluminum lath sheet with this positive electrode compound as core 1 - 1, the2 hours vacuum thermal processing doing this with 250 °C, it produced positive electrode 1. Furthermore flaking doing positive electrode compound 1 - 2, core 1 - 1 one partit exposes outermost perimeter end of positive electrode at least.

[0023] [Production of negative electrode] Fluororesin dispersion as graphite powder and adhesive of 400 mesh with respectiveweight ratio mixing with ratio of 95:5, it acquired negative electrode compound 3 - 2. Next, rolling doing this negative electrode compound in core 3 - 1 of copper, with the 250 °C thermal processing doing this under 2 hours vacuum, it produced negative electrode 3.

[0024] [Production of coil electrode body] Above-mentioned p ositive electrode 1 and negative electrode 3 through separator 2 of thepolyethylene microporous thin film, winding, it produced coil electrode body 4.

[0025] Figure 2 is disassembly constitution oblique view of nor aqueous electrolyte solution battery.

[0026] Above-mentioned coil electrode body 4 is stored up in al uminum bottomed rectangular outside can 5. Next, ethylene carbonate and dimethyl carbonate with volume ratio mixing with ratio offhe 1:1 as solvent, LiPF6 pouring liquid it did nonaqueous electrolyte solution whichmelted 1 mole/liter in mixed solvent as solute, it welded sealed body (unshown) whichprovides safety valve device in outside can opening, closed airtight and produced thenonaqueous electrolyte solution battery of volume approximately 10 cc.

[0027] When next, (a/A) > (b/B) and, being relationship of (A - a) < (B - b) the short diameter of outside can inner perimeter A and long diameter short diameter of B and the coil electrode body with a and long diameter as b, it shows in the Figure 3 wit battery as this invention battery A1. As for Figure 3 - a cross section of coil electrode body, as for Figure 3 - b cross section of the outside can, as for Figure 3 - c it is a cross section of this invention battery A1.

【0028】このような上記の関係にあるときは、渦巻電極体は図6に示すような復元力が渦巻電極体の短径方向にかかるために、外装缶短径方向において、外装缶短径方向と渦巻電極体短径方向との良好な緊迫度が得られる。

【0029】また、(a/A) = (b/B)且つ、(A-a) = (B-b)のような関係のときの電池を、本発明の実施例の電池A2とし、図4に示す。図4-aは渦巻電極体の断面図、図4-bは外装缶の断面図、図4-cは本発明の実施例の電池A2の断面図である。

【0030】本発明の実施例の電池A2は、外装缶内周の短径と渦巻電極体の短径、外装缶内周の長径と渦巻電極体の長径とがそれぞれ等しいときである。この場合は、外装缶内周の短径及び長径に渦巻電極体の短径及び長径がそれぞれに接している状態になる。

【0031】次に、(a/A) < (b/B) 且つ、(A-a) > B-b のような関係のときの状態の電池を比較電池Xとして図5に示す。図5-a は渦巻電極体の断面区、図5-c は比較電池Xの断面図である。

【0032】 この場合、渦巻電極体の短径方向の寸法が外装缶内間の短径方向の寸法よりも小さいために、短径方向では接触しない状態になる。これでは、長径方向でしか疑う度が得られないために電池特性に悪影響を及ぼす。

【00333】 主誌1)次に、本発明の実施例の電池A 1及びACと、比較電池Xのそれぞれ10個の初期内部 抵抗とシェートを原とを測定し、それらの平均値を表2 に示した

[0034]

【表2】

[0028] When to relationship of this kind of description above being, as for coil electrode body, because kind of recovery force which is shown in Figure 6 depends on short diameter direction of coil electrode body, satisfactory tension of outside can short diameter direction and coil electrode body short diameter direction is acquired in outside can short diameter direction.

[0029] In addition, it designates battery when relationship like (a/A)=(b/B) and (A - a) =(B - b), as battery A2 of Working Example of this invention, showsin Figure 4. As for Figure 4 a cross section of coil electrode body, as for Figure 4 - b cross section of the outside can, as for Figure 4 - c it is a cross section of battery A2 of Working Example of the this invention.

[0030] Battery A2 of Working Example of this invention is, w hen short diameter of outside can inner perimeterand short diameter of coil electrode body, are equal to long diameter of outside can inner perimeter andthe long diameter of coil electrode body respectively. In this case, it becomes state where short diameter and long diameter of the coil electrode body are touching respectively in short diameter and long diameter of the outside can inner perimeter.

[0031] Next, it shows in Figure 5 with battery of state when the relationship like (a/A) < (b/B) and (A - a) > (B - b) as comparison battery X. As for Figure 5 - a cross section of coil electrode body, as for Figure 5 - b cross section of the outside can, as for Figure 5 - c it is a cross section of comparison battery X.

[0032] In this case, dimension of short diameter direction of co il electrode body because it issmall in comparison with dimension of short diameter direction of outside can inner perimeter, with short diameter direction it becomes state which does not contact. Now, adverse effect is caused to battery property because tension is acquired with only long diameter direction.

[0033] [Experiment 1] Next, it measured with battery A1 and A2 of Working Example of the this invention, and respective 10 of comparison battery X initial stage internal resistance and short currentshowed those mean value in Table 2.

[0034]

[Table 2]

	初期内部抵抗(m Q)	ショート電流 (A)
a ≥ b A B (本発明電池A1, A2)	280	3 5
a A (比較電池X)	360	2 0

【0035】このように本発明の実施例の電池A1及びA2では、渦巻電極体の緊迫度が高くなることで、外装缶と渦巻電極体との接触強度も増加し、さらに、電極間距離も小さくなり、初期内部抵抗も小さくなり電池特性が向上する。

【0036】[実験2]図7及び図8に、本発明の実施例の電池A1及びA2と比較電池Xとの電池特性の比較を示す。

【0037】図7は、本発明の実施例の電池A1、A2及び比較電池Xの放電特性を示した図であり、測定条件は、200mAの電流で電池電圧が4.2Vに建するまで充電した後、200mAの電流で電池電圧が2.7Vに達するまで放電した曲線を示したものである。

【0038】図7より、本発明の実施例の電池A1及びA2の方が、比較電池Xよりも放電容量が大きいことが判る。

【0039】また、図8は、サイクル特性を示した図であり、測定条件は200mAの電流で電池電圧が4.2 Vに達するまで充電した後、200mAの電流で電池電圧が2.7 Vに達するまで放電するというサイクルを繰り返すものである。

【0040】図8より、本発明の実施例の電池A1及びA2は、比較電池Xと比べて、サイクル特性が向上していることが判る。

#### [0041]

【発明の効果】本発明の非水電解液二次電池は、正極と、負極とセパレータとからなる電極体と、非水電解液と、外装缶とから構成される電池電圧が3.5 V以上5.0 V以下の非水電解液電池であって、外装缶材料をアルミニウムとするので、充電するときの高電圧に対する腐食性が向上し、かつ、電池自身の軽量化を計ることがで

[0035] This way with battery A1 and A2 of Working Example of this invention, bythe fact that tension of coil electrode body becomes high, also contactstrength of outside can and coil electrode body increases, furthermore, also the electrode spacing is small either, initial stage internal resistance to be small or battery property improves.

[0036] [Experiment 2] In Figure 7 and Figure 8, comparison of battery property of battery A1 and A2 and the comparison battery X of Working Example of this invention is shown.

[0037] Figure 7 battery A1 of Working Example of this invent ion, is figure whichshows discharge property of A2 and comparison battery X, measurement condition, until battery voltagereaches to 4.2V with current of 200 mA, after charging, until battery voltage reaches to 2.7V with current of 200 mA, issomething which shows curve which discharges.

[0038] From Figure 7, battery A1 of Working Example of this invention and A2, the discharge capacity being large in comparison with comparison battery X you understand.

[0039] In addition, Figure 8 is figure which shows cycle prope ty, measurement conditionuntil battery voltage reaches to 4.2V with current of 200 mA, after charging, until battery voltage reaches to 2.7V with current of the 200 mA, is something which repeats cycle that discharges.

[0040] From Figure 8, as for battery A1 and A2 of Working E xample of the this invention, it understands that cycle property has improved in comparison withthe comparison battery X.

#### [0041]

[Effects of the Invention] Because nonaqueous electrolyte solut ion secondary battery of this invention battery voltage which is formed from theelectrode body and nonaqueous electrolyte solution and outside can which consist of positive electrode and the negative electrode and separator being nonaqueous electrolyte solution battery of 3.5 V or greater 5.0 V or less,

きる。

【0042】さらに、本発明の非水電解液二次電池は、外装缶をアルミニウムとするので、充電するときに内部で発生する熱を外装缶から効率よく放熱する。アルミニウムの熱伝導率が、ステンレス等に比較して極めて大きいからである。このため、本発明の非水電解液二次電池は、急速充電されるときに、保護回路が動作するのを防止して、短時間で急速充電できる特長がある。また、周囲に発熱量の多い部品が内蔵される好ましくない温度環境で使用されても、電池の内部で発生する熱をアルミニウム製の外装缶から有効に放熱する。このため、厳しい使用環境においても、安心して使用できる特長がある。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明電池の渦巻電極体の構成図である。

【図2】 本発明電池の分解構成図である。

【図3】 a 本発明の実施例の電池A1の渦巻電極体 断面図である。

- b 外装缶の断面図である。
- c 本発明電池A1の断面図である。

【図4】 a 本発明電池A2の渦巻電極体断面図である。

- b 外装缶の新面図である。
- c 本発明電池A2の断面図である。

【図5】 a 比較電池Xの渦巻電極体断面図である。

- b 外装缶の断面図である。
- c 比較電池Xの断面図である。

【図6】 渦巻電極体の復元力の説明図である。

【図7】 放電特性を示す図である。

designates outside can materialas aluminum, when charging, corrosiveness for high voltage improves, at thesame time, can measure weight reduction of battery itself.

[0042] Furthermore, because nonaqueous electrolyte solution se condary battery of this invention designates outside can asthe aluminum, when charging, heat which occurs with interior to beefficient heat release is done from outside can. Because thermal conductivity of aluminum, quite is large by comparisor with the stainless steel etc. Because of this, as for nonaqueous electrolyte solution secondary battery of this invention, when high speed charging beingdone, preventing fact that protective circuit operates, there is a featurewhich high speed charging it is possible with short time. In addition, part where heat emission is many in periphery is builtin with desirable temperature environment being used, heat which occurs with theinterior of battery heat release is done effectively from aluminum outside can. Because of this, regarding harsh use environment, with confidence, there is a feature which can be used.

[Brief Explanation of the Drawing(s)]

[Figure 1] It is a configuration diagram of coil electrode body of this invention battery.

[Figure 2] It is a disassembly configuration diagram of this inv ntion battery.

[Figure 3] It is a coil electrode body cross section of battery A 1 of Working Example of a this invention.

It is a cross section of b outside can.

It is a cross section of c this invention battery A1.

[Figure 4] It is a coil electrode body cross section of a this invention battery A2.

It is a cross section of b outside can.

It is a cross section of c this invention battery A2.

[Figure 5] It is a coil electrode body cross section of a compa ison battery X.

It is a cross section of b outside can.

It is a cross section of c comparison battery X.

[Figure 6] It is a explanatory diagram of recovery force of coil electrode body.

[Figure 7] It is a figure which shows discharge property.

# 【図8】 サイクル特性を示す図である。

## 【符号の説明】

1・・・・・正極

1-1・・・正極芯体

1-2・・・正極活物質

2・・・・・セパレータ

3・・・・・負極

3-1・・・負種芯体

3-2・・・負極活物質

4・・・・・渦巻電極体

5・・・・・アルミニウム外装缶

A1・・・・本発明電池

A2・・・・本発明電池

X・・・・・比較電池

[Figure 8] It is a figure which shows cycle property.

[Explanation of Reference Signs in Drawings]

1 \* \* \* \* \* positive electrode

1 - 1 \* \* \* \* positive electrode core

1 - 2 \* \* \* \* positive electrode active material

2 \* \* \* \* \* \* separator

3 \* \* \* \* \* negative electrode

3 - 1 \* \* \* \* negative electrode core

3 - 2 \* \* \* negative electrode active material

4 \* \* \* \* \* coil electrode body

5 \* \* \* \* \* aluminum outside can

Al \* \* \* \* \* this invention battery

A2 \* \* \* \* \* this invention battery

X \* \* \* \* \* comparison battery